he died before the Gazelts took hold of him and showed the world that although he may "his mind had no clements of a informed that "political institutions are practical, every-day things; they grow out of human nature and society; they are not works of genius; they can not be invented." Therefore, Macaulay could know nothing about them. In short, Macaulay lacked one thing, without which it is impossible to know every thing-he was not the editor of

After having thus essentially disposed of Macaulay at the start, the Gazette proceeds to take issue with his expression in a letter to Jefferson's biographer, that "America did not owe her progress to institutions," but to her favorable physical conditions and circumstances; the Gazette bolding the opposite of this, that American progress is due to her in-

It would occupy too much space in our paper to review the Gazette's statistics and instances in support of the institutional idea, though such a task would be a pleasant one. but suppose we look at the philosophy of the

The Gazette's proposition is, the progress of the people is due to our political institutions. They made them. Could they not make as good or better to-day, or any day? If not, they have not progressed. If they could make as good to-day, or any day, then the institutions are in the character of the people, and how can the people be indebted to institutions which are but the outgrowth of their own character? The people, of themselves, as the Gazette shows, do not progress rapidly; so the people of themselves create institutions, and then the institutions make the people progress. So, the devout Pagan, fearing his own weakness, makes an institution of wood and stone, and then the institution gives him strength.

But the Gazette also observes, "Politica institutions follow the moral and scientific progress of society. The perpetual suction is invented! Institutions make the people progress, and the institutions follow the prog-

ress of the people. Another remarkable feature in the Gazette philosophy is that while our institutions have caused such wonderful popular progress. The institutions themselves have suffered great damage. Thus it says, when Macaulay wrote his letter in 1858, "For thirty years the national Administration had been reversing all the principles of Jefferson. " " Instead of restricting the power of Government, all its departments have usurped powers never conceded by Jefferson or by the Constitu-

Really, such usurpation must have seriously affected our institutions. That can hardly be called favorable progress; yet the Gazette says our progress has been at an uncommon rate and all due to our institutions, while institu tions follow the progress of the people. We might say, if our institutions have been run ning down so fast while we have been pregressing, they must have been a loud or progress which it is throwing off.

The Gazette's illustrations are quite as novel as its argument. Thus, Canada has not progressed like this country because "The whole industry and commerce of Canada is cultivated with the sole purpose of carrying its fruits to Eugland." This comes from a writer who thinks Macaulay had "no elements of He makes out that both religions have truths, sound political judgment." What is our mingled with error and superstition, and great article of export, cotton, cultivated for, but to carry its fruits to England? governs the price of every agricultural product of this country, for export; besides taking our raw products and sending them back to us, manufactured goods. The whole financial system of the country would collapse, but for the "industry and commerce which is cultivated to carry its fruits to England."

Then the Gazette remarks, with the most irresistible drollery, "we have examined this question so closely that some of dur readers, especially young men," &c. Macaulay was a man of some brilliancy, but not a "close" reasoner. The close examination of the Gazette seems to consist of its length, being nearly two columns. Briefer articles are less liable to contradictions. Expansion should not be attempted at the expense of continuity, else the argument becomes vague and contradictory. like the emotions of the Atlantic Cable that so long perplexed the mythical De Santy. But, however wide the Gazette may steer when it launches out on the sea of logic, it always fetches up at a devout snubbing-post at last; and it does in this case. It shows that our institutions are not only good, but were distinguished by Providential agency. So this logical problem finally takes this shape-Providence shapes the institutions; the institutions cause the progress of the people, and the institutions improve with the growth of society; that is, God forms the institutions, but man im-

A RELIGIOUS editor of a city paper thinks the articles in the Passs on religious topics are blind guides, and come from those who are unacquainted with the spirit and power of the religion of Christ; and he professes to "have been blessed with light and wisdom from on high." Then why don't he let his light shine, and not hide it under a pint? St. James says: "Try the spirits and see what manner of spirits they are of." Also, the Scripture says: "By their works ye shall know them." If he has any better spiritthan we have, we shall rejoice, and be willing to be taught by it; but we don't know but it is a devil that he has, especially as he raves about swine, into which the devil went the last time he was seen. Let him be careful of his diet, for "this kind go not out but by fasting."

A PRIVATE letter from Lexington, Ky. contains the information that, at a recent meeting of the stockholders-forty in number-of a Democratic paper in that city, upon the question being taken whether the paper should take ground for Brackinridge or Douglas, the vote stood thirty-seven for the former to three for the latter.

Nashville, Tenn., is in a fever of delight consequent upon the arrival of a steam fireChristianity and Brahminian

Gangooly, the converted Brahmi miled recently for Europe on his return to Hindostan, where he will devote himself to preaching Christianity. A young lady from Maine will join him at Calcutta, and also be-- JULY 10 come a converted Brahmin.

Not long ago the world lamented the delivered an address at Eagleswood, New death of Macaulay in the full vigor of his Jersey, which we find published. We doubt intellect. How plainly now we can see the smiling face that was then hid behind this be satisfactory to orthodoxy in this country, Just before his departure Mr. Gangooly frowning Providence! How fortunate that and whether it will be regarded as much im provement in Mr. Gangooly's condition. Indeed, from his statement, it does not appear be a very good magazine essayist, poet and that Mr. Gangooly discovers any great superiority in Christianity over Hindoolam. sound political judgment." We are further He declines to preach Christianity as the missionaries do, by denouncing every thing outside the Hebrew Scriptures as humbug; for he says the Hindoo Scriptures have agrea deal of truth, and he says, "Now, what reason have I to say that this Scripture is a humbug, which contains the same doctrines that are taught in the New Testament ?" By doctrines Mr. Gangooly probably means moral precepts He says, "Now, if you go to India and exmine the sayings of the people, you will be arprised to see what a splendid religion the Hindoo religion must be. Even the most ignorant women have proverbs that are full of the purest religion."

But, he says, the difficulty is these sublime truths the Hindoos wrap up in coverings, and obscure them. But he says also "that the Christian religion is usingled and obscured with error. "I see in the "Old Testament a great many local things which have not a bit of inspiration in them; but it was only human selfishness that prompted them to be written. How can you present them to those people as totally inspired?" He says t would be impossible to convert a high-caste Brahmin, if you told him the whole Bible is infallible. "Judea was a small place, not larger than Massachušetts, perhaps; and if the Infinite God, who fills the whole universe, had confined his revelation to that small part it would be a wonderful thing." Therefore, Mr. Gangooly thinks that there are truths revealed outside the Bible.

He says it would be impossible to convert educated Hindoos to our theology. The only way to convert them to Christianity is by showing a Christian life. Having been a priest and a Hindoo, groaning under the yoke of superstition for so many years, he refuses to put that yoke on his neck again in th shape of our "manufactured theology." He refuses to preach the doctrine of a hell to the Hindoos, as it would be an insult to their inelligence to offer them a religion by which God punishes men eternally. He refuses to preach the doctrine of total depravity to the Hindoos, and shows what their answers would be to it. "If your God, who is perfect love wisdom and holiness, created man in his own mage, and for his own glory, how could that

image be totally depraved? Mr. Gangooly being the first Christian cor ersion from the Brahmin caste, has excited great hopes in missionary efforts, as the prerious conversions had been only among the low caste, ignorant Hindoos. But, by this showing, Mr. Gangooly's conversion will hardly pay cost. He goes back to India to oreach Christianity, but informs us that our eading doctrines are too monstrous and ab ard for the "Hindoo philosophers, moralists and poets," therefore, our religion must be shorn of its doctrines to suit their fastidions intellects. What is Mr. Gangooly going to preach as Christianity? Will be preach that t abolishes castes? That certainly would not e American Christianity; nor Old Testament religion. Noah established a distinction of caste in a single drunken fit, that is stronger than all the preachers, converted and uncon verted, in existence.

It is hard to see what Mr. Gangooly's conversion consists of, and what benefit he proposes to offer the Hindoos as a compensation for renouncing their natural religious ties me to think that our super worst; at least they are so bad that it is hope less to preach them to intelligent Hindooscertainly a left-handed compliment to in telligent Americans. In this way this "con vert" disposes of Christian doctrines. As to the superiority of practical Christianity, he refers to the "common sayings of the people, to show "what a splendid religion the Hindoo religion must be." What kind of a "splendid religion" would any stranger-say from another planet — suppose ours to be from the common sayings of the people

Could be go any where in our public places and listen to the common sayings of the people without hearing our God called upon to damn every thing, animate and inanimate, in a perpetual stream of profanity that like the smoke of the torment of the damned, seen by St. John, goeth up for ever and ever Would any one decide from the common sayings of our people, that ours is a "splendid religion?"

Yet Mr. Gangooly, with these ideas of our religiou, goes back to India to preach it to the Hindoos. We doubt if our Christians will put much faith in his conversion, or expect any great results from the preaching o ne who has so very humble an opinion of the religion to which he has been converted-Something is wrong. Either Mr. Gangooly needs converting over again, or he had better bring over a mission of unconverted Brahmins to convert us.

MUSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE Ex-PLAINED-REPENTANCE OF A DISHONEST CLERK.-A Boston paper, of late date, ob-

CLERK.—A Boston paper, of late date, observes:

The public mind has not ceased to be agitated by the disappearance, some three months ago, of Charles S. Doyen, a lad of sixteen, with a thousand dollars fir money belonging to the firm of Plummer & Co., flour dealers in this city. So upright was the boy, so entire the confidence reposed in him, and so conclusive the circumstances that he could not have premeditated absence, that many have felt that he must have met with foul play.

He has, however, lately communicated with his employers through his pastor, assuring them that his departure was not thought of till after he left the store; confessing his deep sense of the wrong, alleging his sincere penitence, and giving the best possible proof of penitence by restoring more than nine hundred dollars of the money, in the identical bills he carried away. He has been at work upon a farm ever since the first fortnight after his disappearance, promising to repay the balance, principal and interest, as soon as he can earn it, and seems thus to have put himself every way in a right position again. His employers retain the kindest feelings toward him, and have the fullest confidence that he will yet make a useful and honored citizen.—

Boston Transcript, June 22.

Queen Victoria, who will be stupid, has lately issued a proclamation "for the encour-agement of piety and virtue, and for the pre-venting and punishing of vice, profancuess and immorality."

A stone has just been discovered at Newark which promises to agitate the scientific and antiquarian world. Some gentleman who has been in the habit of wandering about the ancient mounds and trenches in that locality, has produced a stone, weighing about five pounds, with Hebrew characters on it, which have been submitted to learned Rabbis, and interpreted to be, "Holy of Holies," "Law of "King of the Earth," "Word of the

Lord." Lord."

It is a singular coincidence that all the great religious movements in the world have begun with the finding of books, plates, inscriptions and revelations, in some miraclous or mysterious manner. Perhaps this discovery announces another great era. The mind naturally connects it with the Lost Tribes, or the Wandering Jew, or with Masonry, which dates considerably farther back than Adam.

No antiquarian discovery so remarkable has been made since that of the learned Mr. Pickwick, of the stone with the remarkable inscription, at Cobham, which in its main featires so closely resembles this discovery that it may help to elucidate it. Mr. Pickwick, then traveling in pursuit of information for the Club which he founded, was passing the cottage of a common person named William Stumps-a name, we may be allowed to remark which in itself suggests nothing remarkable. Mr. Pickwick was reasoning with his friend Tracy Tupman against shuffling off his mortal coll—to use a vulgar editorial phrase-which Mr. Tupman professed a great desire to do, as a relief for disappointed affections. As every thing connected with this discovery is made important by it, we will remark that the object of Mr. Tupman's affections ran away with a person of the name of Jingle, and that out of regard to his friend Pickwick, Mr. Tupman consented to forego his desire to abridge hi ioleful days.

Authat moment Mr. Pickwick discovered a stone by the roadside, with characters which at once fixed his attention. Nervously brushing off the dust of ages with his pocket handkerchief, the following inscription was dis-

> BILST UM PSHI S. M. ARK

Desiring to avail himself of the traditions of the locality, he carefully inquired of Stumps, who told him that the stone was there long before he was born. This confirmed his belief in its antiquity, and he secured the relic at a liberal price.

Mr. Pickwick lectured before the Club o this discovery, giving various ingenious and erudite speculations on the inscription. An artist executed a faithful delineation of it. which was sent to various learned societies Heart-burnings and jealousies without number were created by the rival theories on the subject. Mr. Pickwick wrote a pamphlet of ninety-six pages and twenty-seven different readings of the inscription. Three old gentlemen cut off their eldest sons with a shilling, for venturing to doubt the antiquity of the fragment. One enthusiastic gentleman cut himself off prematurely, in despair, at being unable to fathom its meaning. Mr. Pickwick was elected honorary member o seventeen learned societies, none of which could make any thing of it, but all agreed that it was very extraordinary. .

Mr. Blotton, envious of his well-earned ame, with the doubt and cavilling peculiar to vulgar minds, presumed to state a view of the case as degrading as ridiculous. He lectured on the subject before the Club, and stated that he had pursued his researches at lobham, and examined Stumps himself, who told him that the stone was ancient enough, but the inscription he put on himself, and it was nothing but Bill Stumps, His Mark. The unsoundness of this theory is sufficiently shown by the fact that the Club unanimously expelled Mr. Blotton therefor.

But the controversy did not end here. Bloton wrote a pamphlet to the seventeen learned scieties; the learned societies issued pam phlets. The foreign learned societies corresponded with the native learned societies. The native learned societies translated the correspondence of the foreign learned societies into English, and the foreign learned societies translated the correspondence of the English learned societies into all sorts of languages, but none of them were able to give any satisfactory interpretation of the inscrip-

There is one thing which may be assume s a fact in the Newark stone, as in that which caused the great Pickwick controversy. The stone is undoubtedly a relic of antiquity The work of creation is slow in that line. This establishes the genuineness of the discovery to a certain extent, and forms a cerain basis to start from in the investigation.

M. D. Conway on Theodore Parker. We find in the New York Christian In-

quirer the proceedings of the Western Unitarian Conference at Quincy, Illinois, including a full report of the remarks of Rev. Mr. Conway of this city on Theodore Parker, which we print on the first page of this paper.

Suicide of a Man From Filial Ingrati-rude.—The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel says that an old man named Michael Kropp, about seventy-four years of age, hung himself in the woods about three miles east of Ava Corners, in Oneida County, a day or two since. He woods about three mines east of Ava Corners, in Oneida County, a day or two since. He had two sons whose farms joined, and who had disputed about taking care of and supporting the old man; and one of the sons complained to the other that the old man lived with, that he did not furnish him with comfertable clothing nor enough to eat comfortable clothing nor enough to eat, which created a family feud that continued for some time, until the old man, being prob-bly discouraged and disheartened, with no topes for the future, hung himself.

INJURIOUSNESS OF CHARGOAL AS A DENTRE rice.—A physician writing to the Dental Cosmos, condemns the use of fine charcoal as a tooth powder. He asserts that it is as sharp as diamond dust, and soon wears off the enamel. He says: "The great dentrifice that should be used at all times, and under all circumstances, is soap. Its alkaline properties serve to neutralize the acids contained in the fluids of the mouth, and its cleansing. the fluids of the mouth, and its cleansing properties will correct the breath and move offensive odors sooner than any article I have ever tried."

UNJUST ANY PRCULIAR RUSSIAN LAW. Among the many peculiar laws of the Russian Empire is one which compels all female subjects who are possessed of any real estate to sell it the moment they marry a foreigner. A case recently occurred in the case of the Countess de Morny, who was compelled to dispose of considerable property, in accordance with the provisions of the law. By special permission of the Emperor, she was allowed to effect a sale.

Antique Relic Discovered at Newark, Ohio. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. One Day Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

Quanto, July 9.—The steamer Polesti from Liverpool on the 27th, via hondonderry on the 28th ult., passed Farther Point yesterday, and reached this port to-day. Owing to an interruption of the wires, her news could not be telegraphed till to-day.

The steamer City of Baltimark arrived at Liverpool on the 29th; the Nova Scotian at Queenstown on the 27th, and the Sazonia at Comments of the 25th of the

owes on the 27th nit. The news is not im

Cows on the 17th, and the Sazonia at Cows on the 27th uit. The news is not important.

London, June 28.—A large meeting of the working classes was held at Paddington Green last night, to consider the question of the present high price of provisions. Resolutions were passed that the present famine price was not justifiable, and has resulted from a system of monopoly.

Robert Brough, the author and dramatist is dead. The Post has a telegraphic dispatch announcing that the Sultan has established a council of finance, charged with drawing up regulations necessary for a good administration and arranging the details of the receipts and expenditures of the State.

The Times says the promised Neapolitan Constitution comes too late.

The Journal des Debats expresses surprise at the extraordinary language of the London papers respecting the review of volunteers in Hyde Park, only 20,000 being present.

A Palermo letter says that Garibaldi lost upward of nine hundred men in the conflict of the 27th and 28th of May.

Paris, June 28.—The Moniter publishes the convention between France and England relative to the captures in China. The Moniteur also announces that the funeral of Prince Jerome will take place on Tuesday next.

Liverpool, June 28.—Cotton: sales yesterday and to-day of 20,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull, but steady.

Breadstuffs market quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

London, June 28. Consols closed to-day at 33%c, for account ex-dividend.

3%c, for account ex-dividend. ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON, PARANA AND ETNA

New York, July 9 .- The steamers Fulls Parana and Etna, with advices from Liver-sool to the 27th ult., arrived here this morn-ng, and furnish the following details: The Prince of Wales will visit President Buchanan, the latter having, in a letter to the Queen, expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington. The

receive the Prince at Washington. The Prince has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York. The Paris Moniteur states that the rumors that the Government intended to negotiate a loan are completely unfounded.
Garibaldi had decreed the demolition of
Fort Castellamare. The first division of the
revolutionary army had been directed toward

The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to Garibaidi, requesting the imme-diate annexation of Sicily to the Italian

Kingdom.

The Dictator replied that he was a great admirer of Victor Emmanuel, and he believed the annexation would be accomplished by and with him, but at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of an immediate annexation, he would be under the necessity of retiring. retiring

The steamer Washington, the American vessel captured by the Neapolitans, had ar-rived at Genoa, with sixteen persons wounder

A Genoa journal says that Count Persigny and Lord John Russell had agreed upon the convocation of a European Congress for the adjustment of the question of Savoy.

adjustment of the question of Savoy.

Garibaldi had sent an agent to London to negotiate a loan of 30,000,000 francs, the revenue of Sicily being offered as a guarantee. The London Times of the 27th says:

"Naples, by a sovereign act, under date of 27th of June, grants constitutional and representative institutions, and Italian principles to the kingdom of Naples. A general amnesty is accorded to all political offenders, Spinnelli is to form a government and statutes. Spinnelli is to form a government and statute directly, and an agreement is to be mad with Sardinia for the adoption of the tri

color flag and analogous institutions for Sicily, with a royal prince as Viceroy."

The correspondent of the London Herald says: "The greatest endeavors are being made by the Neapolitan Government to induce

by the Neapolitan Government to, induc-Victor Emmanuel to accept the offers of friendship from the King of Naples. The grant of a constitution to the kingdom of Naples is at the instigation of Napoleon."

The movements of Garibaldi are mor-rapid than those of diplomacy. Should have march upon Naples, the fall of the Bourbon dynasty is certain. To attack Messina would be a useless sacrifice of life, as the garrison is hemmed in and can not get out of the forts. If Naples falls, Messina falls as a matter of

Advices from Vienna announce that the Austrian Government is making preparations of war. The quantity of ammunition that appears daily passing through Trieste is enormous. Four corps d'armes are already complete, and the fifth is shortly expected. There are 70,000 men established in one entrenched camp at Pesshiera and 40,000 en trenched camp at Peschiera, and 40,000 are in position on the frontiers of Romagna. Accounts from Rome say that Gen. Guyon, the commander of the French forces in that

the commander of the French forces in that city, had demanded a reenforcement of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry.

Gen. Lamoriciere, who is on the best terms with Gen. Guyon, is making preparations as if he expected shortly to be attacked.

Advices from Ravenna, to the 23d ult, state that at Pola the Austrian Government compelled a Sartingon merchant vessel to ompelled a Sardinian merchant vessel to oist the Pontifical flag.

Destructive Fire in Leavenworth Leavenworth, July 9.—A destructive fir broke out, this morning at three o'clock, in the naddlery shop of Owen Duffer, on Dela-ware-street, destroying fourteen frame build-ings. The following are the principal losses

and insurance:

Owen Duffey, saddler, \$2,000—insured for \$1,900; Mullen, restaurant, loss \$500—insured; Bernyes, gunsmith, loss \$300—insured; Bernyes, gunsmith, loss \$300—insured; Bernyes, gunsmith, loss \$3,000—insured; F. Quintals, saddler, loss \$1,500—insured for \$1,000; G. A. Eddy & Co., thrugs, stock partly saved—fully insured: Dr. Marshall, dentist, residence, loss \$600—no insurance; D. A. Howes, clothing, loss \$1,500—no insurance; W. Bricks, City Book Store, books and building owned by Chas, Mundee, loss \$1,500—no insurance; Rothschilds, tvariety store, loss \$300—lnsured; Clark, Gruber & Co., Tisses Building, damaged to the amount of \$1,000—fully insured; Daily Times, damage to press and papers small; Eugene House, loss \$400—no insurance; Foster's carpenter shop, loss \$200. Some smaller buildings were also destroyed but the loss was unimportant. The total loss will not exceed \$15,000, on which there is insurance as follows: Hartford Insurance Cappany \$2,000.

which there is insurance as follows: Hart ford Insurance Company \$3,000; Charter Oak \$1,900; Home, N. Y., \$2,000; American Ex-change, of New York, \$800; Phenix, of Brooklyn, \$800; State Fire, of New Haven, \$300; Ætna, of Hartford, \$500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and arrests have been made of suspected parties.

Boston Items. Boston, July 9.—At a meeting of the Mer-

chants Exchange Company a notice was read from Postmaster Cahan that he should remove the postoffice to Summer-street on the lat of October next. The Company passed manimously a vote empowering the Directors to tender the Postmaster-General the free use of the apartments now occupied in the Exchange from October to the 15th of March next. next.

next.

An incendiary fire at Milton Lower Mills,
Saturday night, destroyed eight or ten buildings. Loss \$12,000. Among the sufferers are
Jabez Sumner, E. J. Baker, Thomas Shrangeman and Samuel Everett.

New York, July S.—The steamer Quaker City has arrived with dates from Havana to the 5th inst.

Sugara inactive, but planta.

Felitical News.

Sr. Louis, July 9.—Letters are published from Hancock Jackson and Monroe M. Parsons, the candidates for Governor and Lies tenant Governor on the Breekinsides ticket. Scepting their respective dominations, and adorsing the Jefferson City and Secretariations.

Pursue

PHILADRIPHIA, July 9.—The Pennsylvania members of the National (Douglas) Committee have addressed letters to the State Electors demanding their position. It is included by the Douglas men to call a State Convention, either by delegates or in mass, to fill vacancies in the Electoral ticket.

Mr. Forney awayenes that Mr. Pouglas cordially sustains the policy of non-coalition with the Breckinridge men.

cordially sustains the policy of non-coalition with the Breckinridge men.

New York, July 9.—Mr. Breckinridge's acceptance will be published to-morrow. It is quite lengthy. He says he has not sought or desired to be placed before the country for the office of President.

He then expresses approval of the action of the Convention which nominated him, and says it does not become him to shrink from the responsibilities of the part to which he has been assigned. He holds to the doctrine of non-intervention-by Congress, or a Territorial Legislature, either to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories, and the plain duty of the Federal Government, when necessary to secure to all the citizens of the States the enjoyment of their property within the common Territories, as every-where else within their jurisdiction. He concludes by expressing the hope that the canyass will be conducted without rancor, and that Divine Providence will continue to protect our beloved country from all dangers, both foreign and domestic.

Balatmork, July 9.—The Douglas meeting

and domestic.

Ballinsons, July 9.—The Douglas meeting to-night was very large. Henry May was chosen President. The Ward Clubs marched to the Square with bands of music, &c.

A letter was read from Fernando Wood, strongly indorsing Douglas as the nominee of the regular National Democratic Convention. Much enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

Another Murder in New York. New York, July 9.—Early this morning Mr. Schoonmaker, a German, who keeps a market garden in Seventy-first-street, took a load of vegetables to one of the down-town markets, leaving his wife and child in bed; on his return he found his wife and child lying on the floor of the room with their threats cut. The child was quite dead, but throats cut. The child was quite dead, but the mother still breathed.

The murderer is Frank Hoffman, a dis-charged workman of Mi. Schoonmaker, who is now in custody. He also stole \$175.

Pitrasuro, July 9-M.—Biver five feet eight inches by the pier-mark, and falling. Weather clear and warm.

Sr. Louis, July 9.—The river continues to fall slowly. Weather cloudy. Mr. Blair Nominated for Re-Election St. Louis, July 9,—Hon. Francis P. Blair, jr., was to-day nominated by accelemation, by the Republicans of the First District, for

MARRIED.

representation in Congress.

EAGEN-MONTGOMERY. -On Sunday afternoor by Rev. Mr. Rall, of Asbury Chapel, Mr. Wm. Eage to Miss Jennis Montgomery. O'FLYNG-TAYLOR.—On the 7th inst., by Bev Wm L. Hypes, Rev. Issac M. O'Flyng, of the Indi ana Conference, to Rachel A. Taylor, dangliter o the late Mark P. Taylor. MAXWELL-TINGLEY -On the 27th uit, by Rev. Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Jas. B. Maxwell to Mrs. E. G. Tingley, all of Cincinnati.

DIED.

HANSELMANN.—On the morning of the 5th of July, of disease of the heart, John B. Hanselmann, and G. C. Hanselmann, aged 34 years and 8 months. HERRON.-On Sunday morning, July 8, Frank on of John W. and Harrietta C. Herron, aged McCORMICK —On Sunday evening, 3th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Martha F. McCormick, widow of the late deceased C. C. McCormick, aged 40 years and 5 months.

Funeral wid take place from her late residence, 12s Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth, this morning, at 16 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraved and Printed, Scals and Presses; De La Bu Stationery and Envelopes. SHIPLEY & SMITH. (Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bro.,) j13-av

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WELCOME HON. JOHN A. GURLEY

THE PEOPLE OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WIll hold a MASS MEETING Tuesday Evening, July 10,

MOUND-STREETS, For the purpose of giving a reception to their dis-tinguished Representative, Hon. JOHN A. GUR LEY. His friends are invited to attend, en mass to signify their approval of his maniy and eloques defense of their rights against the abuses of a cor-rupt Administration. Prominent appeakers will present and address the meeting.

ATTENTION: WASHINGTON NOTIFIED TO A STREET TO A STREET

NOTICE.—A RERTING OF THE colored citizens of Cincinnati will be held in the Baker-street Church To-MORROW (Wednesday) EYEMING, July 10, commencing at 8 o'clock for the purpose of completing arrangements to celebrate the first of August next. J. H. Perkins and others will address the meeting. Come one, commall.

1. O. R. M.—THE GREAT CHIEFS
and Past Sachems of the Great Council of
Ohio, I. O. R. M., are hereby notified that the Great
Council Fire will be kindled in the hunting-grounds
of Shawner Tribe, No. 18, Bayton, Ohio, on the 1th
sleep of the buck moon, G. S. 5629, at the 10th run of
the rising sun, July 11, 1966, at 10 o'clock A. M., for
the election of Great. Chiefs and the transaction of
regular business. Tickets can be had at the Depot
at 75, Octock, from the Committee, on Wednesday
morning.

W. BLACKALLI,
1y2-b
Great Chief of Becords.

(Charge Enquirer.)

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR the old stand as soon as we can reasir damages, when we shall be happy to supply all with an initiable hat.

1. TOWERS & CO., 1927-14f

No. 197 Maint street.

Period of the falling to be a case come within my knowledge of its falling to be been full to be soft in the soft of the falling to be a benefit.

WM. STOUT, Druggist and Bookseller, Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumers,

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M. H. TILDEN, Attorney for Plaintff,
17 R. PAXTON,
1972-cawTu Special Master Commissioner



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Assayer and Chemist of Massachusetts, says
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Dissolution of Partnership. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
existing between H. E. Boswell and W. H.
fobba, under the firm of Boswell & Tebba, is this
ay dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. Tebba is
uthorized to settle all the business of the late firm
H. E. BOSWELL,
W. H. TEBBS.

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SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO.,
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250 KEGS SUPER. CARR. OF SODA, required direct, and for sale by SUIRE, ECRETEIN & CO., Opposite the Post-office. Eckstein's Compound Syrup of Blackberry.

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